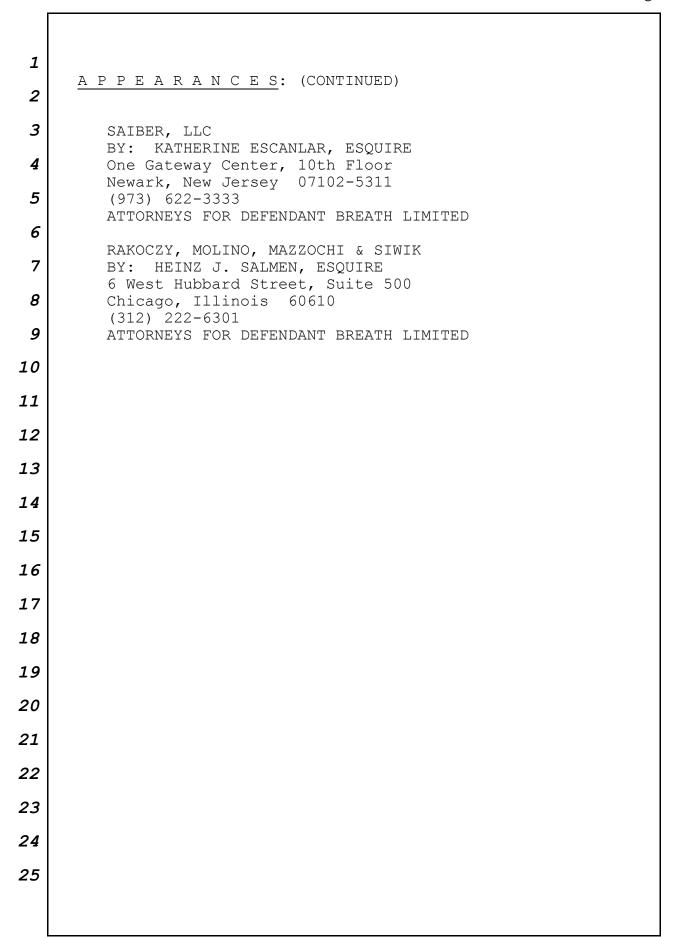
1		UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2		FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
3	ASTRAZENECA LP AB,	and ASTRAZENECA
4	VS.	Plaintiffs, CIVIL ACTION
5	BREATH LIMITED,	NO. 09-4115 (RMB/AMD)
6 7		Defendant.
8	ASTRAZENECA LP	and ASTRAZENECA
9		Plaintiffs,
10	VS.	CIVIL ACTION NO. 08-1512 (RMB/AMD)
11	APOTEX, INC. An	nd APOTEX CORP.,
12		Defendant.
13 14	ASTRAZENECA LP AB,	and ASTRAZENECA
15		Plaintiffs,
16	VS.	CIVIL ACTION NO. 10-5785 (RMB/AMD)
17	SANDOZ, INC.,	NO. 10-3763 (RMB/AMD)
18		Defendant.
19		UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
20		ONE JOHN F. GERRY PLAZA 4TH AND COOPER STREETS
21		CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY 08101 (856) 968-4986 MONDAY, MAY 23, 2011
22	BEFORE:	ANN MARIE DONIO,
23	nriokr:	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
24		LISA MARCUS
25		CERTIFICATE # 1492 OFFICIAL U. S. REPORTER

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1	DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.		
2	THE COURT: Please be seated.		
3	Good afternoon, everyone. We're here for argument in		
4	connection with a motion for reconsideration filed in case		
5	number 08-1512. May I have the appearances for the record,		
6	please.		
7	MR. FLAHERTY: Good afternoon, your Honor. My name		
8	is John Flaherty from McCarter & English, I'm here for the		
9	plaintiffs AstraZeneca. With me today is Judy Yun from		
10	AstraZeneca, and Denise Loring from Ropes & Gray, Pablo		
11	Hendler also from Ropes & Gray. We have a summer associate		
12	from Ropes & Gray with us, Adam Steinmetz.		
13	THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Welcome.		
14	MS. LORING: Good afternoon.		
15	THE COURT: Good afternoon.		
16	And for defendants, starting with Apotex.		
17	MS. SAVERIANO: Christina Saveriano from Hill &		
18	Wallack, your Honor, for defendant Apotex. Along with me is		
19	David Aldrich from St. Onge, Steward, Johnston & Reens.		
20	THE COURT: Thank you.		
21	MR. ALDRICH: Good afternoon, your Honor.		
22	THE COURT: Good afternoon.		
23	Defendant Sandoz.		
24	MS. WIGGINS: Good afternoon. I'm Sheila Wiggins		
25	from Duane Morris, and with me is Robert Pluta.		

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             MR. PLUTA: Good afternoon, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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           And for Breath Limited.
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             MS. ESCANLAR: Good afternoon, your Honor.
    Katherine Escanlar, Saiber, LLC, for defendant Breath. And
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    along with me is our co-counsel Heinz Salmen from Rakoczy,
 7
    Molino, Mazzochi & Siwik from Chicago.
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             MR. SALMEN: Good afternoon, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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           Are we ready to proceed with the argument?
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             MS. LORING: Yes, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Who will be arguing on behalf of
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    AstraZeneca?
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             MS. LORING: Yes, your Honor, Denise Loring.
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             THE COURT: All right. Ms. Loring, I reviewed your
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    submissions and I'll hear your argument now.
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             MS. LORING: Thank you, your Honor.
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           Your Honor, we respectfully request reconsideration on
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    your Honor's Order on three basic grounds.
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           The first is we respectfully submit that the Court
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    overlooked key factual and legal issues in deciding that
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    priority application to U.S. patents do not touch base with
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    the United States because the U.S. interest is incidental as
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    opposed to substantial.
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           Our second point is that respectfully that the Court
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overlooked key facts and legal issues in finding that

AstraZeneca had not met its burden of proof in proving injury

under Swedish trade secret law.

And then the third point is that in applying the balancing test of the restatement, which weighs the interest of the United States versus the interest of Sweden, the Court overlooked fact and law regarding the very strong United States interest in protecting attorney advice and did not give adequate credence to the Swedish law in protecting trade secrets.

And so if your Honor would like to hear, I'm prepared to go through all three of those points.

THE COURT: All right. I'll hear your argument.

MS. LORING: With respect to the first point, whether or not patent applications, priority applications to U.S. applications touch base with the United States, we submit that the United States does indeed have a predominant interest in those applications for the following reasons.

First of all, it is a very fact specific inquiry. And, in this case, as we pointed out in our papers, the work that led to the invention of the '834 patent was as part of the development of AstraZeneca's product Budesonide in the United States. The invention came about because --

THE COURT: I'm going to cough all through these proceedings. Keep going.

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MS. LORING: Would you like some water, your Honor?

THE COURT: No, thank you.

MS. LORING: The invention came about because of the

U.S. FDA requirement that the Budesonide in the United States

be sterile. Budesonide had been sold outside the United

States in nonsterile form. And in making that invention,

7 researchers in Sweden and in the United States came up with
8 methods and sterile products. And Cheryl L'arrivee-Elkin, who

9 is a U.S. citizen, lives in Massachusetts, is an inventor on
10 the '834 patent and was intimately involved in developing the

11 product and in its reduction to practice, reducing the

12 practice of the '834 invention and also provided, if you look

13 at the withheld log, provided input into the preparation of

14 the application. There are many documents on the withheld log

that relate to Ms. Elkins giving input to the European patent

**16** agents who were preparing the applications.

The other point, your Honor, is there is a distinction in the case law or the case law that your Honor cited and that Apotex cited often talks about prosecution of foreign applications being strictly governed by foreign law. However, there is a difference between prosecution of an application once it is filed and preparation of that application. When you prepare a priority application, especially when you know, as AstraZeneca did in this case, that they would be filing that application in the United States, at the time the

application is prepared, you must think about U.S. law and meeting the U.S. requirements for valid patents. In fact, when you designate the United States in a PCT application, that designation is made at the time that the PCT application is filed. And so Apotex's argument, which your Honor adopted, that the filing of a U.S. application occurred later is true chronologically, but when the application was prepared, the lawyers and the inventors and other personnel who were seeking legal advice very much had in mind the U.S. -- the fact that this would be filed in the United States.

And that's distinguishable from the discussions in cases like *VLT Corp.* and *Golden Trade* where they talk about prosecution in foreign countries. Because at that point in time, of course, the focus is then on the foreign law because you're arguing with the patent offices in the foreign countries about patentability under foreign law. Very different circumstance from actually preparing the patent application.

Your Honor, we submit that our situation is very close to the situation in *Odone* because again in that case the U.S. interest as articulated by the court, was the involvement of U.S. citizens. In that case it was whether or not a U.S. citizen would be named as an inventor on a UK application. In this case, it's the fact that a U.S. citizen was involved in the making of the invention and the preparation of the patent

applications that led -- that were the priority applications for the U.S. application.

The other thing about the *Odone* case, your Honor, that we would respectfully submit the Court overlooked, is that the issues of comity there cut against applying foreign law and in favor of applying U.S. law because there was a conflict between the privilege law in the United States and the privilege law of the UK. In the UK, British patent agents were entitled to privilege. The way the *Odone* court read the law, those British patent agents would not be protected in the United States. And so the court felt that, in balancing those interests, the U.S. interest in free discovery dominated the British interest in patent agent privilege.

In our case the reverse is true, your Honor. And in fact the U.S. interest in protecting privilege is aligned with the Swedish interest in protecting its trade secrets. In fact, several courts have recognized that alignment even when applying foreign law. In the Astra case, the court found, in considering the Korean documents at issue there, which the court did under Korean law, the court found that the U.S. interest in protecting privileged communications outweighed the U.S. interest in free discovery in that case.

Also, in the *Golden Trade* case that Apotex cited and I believe your Honor cited, the court found that the interest, applying, again, foreign law, the interest in protecting

patent agent privilege was consistent with the U.S. interest of protecting attorney advice. Same thing with the *VLT Corp*. Decision. And so the *Odone* court is -- the *Odone* decision is directly on point with respect to the situation that we have before your Honor.

Similarly, the Astra decision is supportive of not compelling production. And, your Honor, we would like to raise the letter that we sent to you last week in which we were able to locate two of the documents that had been at issue in that case. And as we showed from the privilege log and the declaration of an Astra individual, those documents were indeed relating to a Swedish PCT application and foreign counterparts to a U.S. patent and did not relate directly to the U.S. patent and did not involve U.S. lawyers, and the judge in that case found that they touched base with the United States. And we believe, your Honor, that that supports our reading of the case and bring it to your Honor's attention to clarify the situation.

THE COURT: You would agree that the Court's not bound by *Odone* or the *Astra* case?

MS. LORING: Absolutely, your Honor. But in this situation where we were unable to find any case in this district that directly addresses this issue, we believe, and in fact courts in New Jersey have supported looking to the decisions of other districts. I'll raise for your Honor

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United States vs. Sensient Colors, at 649 F. Supp. 2d 309, in
which -- excuse me, your Honor. Judge Rodriguez in this court
acknowledged that it would be appropriate to and not improper
for the magistrate judge in this case to have relied on
persuasive authority from other districts when there was
nothing directly on point in this district.
         THE COURT: But you would agree the Court's not bound
by either of those decisions.
         MS. LORING: I beg your pardon.
         THE COURT: You would agree the Court is not bound by
either of those decisions.
         MS. LORING: No, your Honor, the Court is not bound.
Nor is the Court bound by any of six decisions that Apotex
pointed to because none of those is in New Jersey either.
         THE COURT: So how would you address Apotex's
argument that you can't meet the standard for reconsideration
by arguing that the Court erred in applying law that the
Court's not bound to apply? I think that's one of the
arguments of Apotex.
         MS. LORING: Well, your Honor, our argument is more
that the Court overlooked the factual and legal situations in
those cases and distinguished those cases in ways, based on
Apotex's submissions, in ways that we submit were erroneous.
And, therefore, we believe it's a proper basis for
reconsideration to point out to your Honor the new information
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in the case of Astra, and also the fact that your Honor's distinguishing of Odone is actually -- we are actually aligned with Odone rather than different from it as your Honor held in your decision.

THE COURT: Okay. You can continue.

MS. LORING: In terms of the six cases that Apotex cites for the proposition that this happens all the time, that district courts or that courts do not consider a foreign priority application as touching base with the United States, we think again that your Honor overlooked a number of points with respect to those cases.

First of all, none of those cases considered whether or not -- I'm sorry. None of those cases disclosed whether or not any of the withheld documents at issue were in fact draft foreign priority applications or PCT priority applications.

And, in fact, when you look at the Golden Trade case, which Apotex cited to your Honor, by Apotex's own admission the priority application in that case was an Italian application and the court dealt with documents that were withheld under Norweigian, German and Israeli law, there was no discussion whatsoever of Italian law or Italian priority applications.

And so that case clearly does not relate to foreign priority applications, and it points out the problem with relying on these cases that did not conduct an analysis of whether or not foreign priority applications or PCT applications touched base

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    with the United States. Indeed, the SKB v. Apotex case
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    acknowledged that some courts provide or perform a touching
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    base analysis but that court itself declined to do so. And
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    Eisai v. Dr. Reddy's also did not conduct a touching base
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    analysis.
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           And so, your Honor, we submit that cases like the Astra
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    case and the Odone case, because they specifically addressed
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    the question of privilege in the context of foreign priority
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    applications and found that they touched base with the United
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    States are far more persuasive than the six cases that Apotex
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    cited.
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           Your Honor, I'm ready to move on to Swedish trade
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    secret law unless you have further questions on the touching
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    base.
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             THE COURT: I only have the specific question are you
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    no longer asserting that a PCT application is a U.S.
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    application?
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             MS. LORING: Well, your Honor, we believe it is.
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             THE COURT: Do you have any authority for that
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    statement?
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             MS. LORING: Your Honor, I have no case law that
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    holds that it is. But I think -- and I guess the most
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    persuasive argument that I can make is the way that the PCT
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    application is described on the face of the '834 patent as
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    they relate to a U.S. application. However, I think that --
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THE COURT: How about the treaty itself?
any language that suggests that making an application in a
receiving office pursuant to the PCT makes the application a
U.S. application?
         MS. LORING: I think, your Honor, the more important
point -- and I do not, your Honor.
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MS. LORING: I think the more important point is not
the categorizing of PCT as a U.S. application or not a U.S.
application, I think the more important point is the timing
issue of the relevance of a PCT application to the United
States when the U.S. is a designated company. And that
relevance is clear when you consider the fact that at the time
that the application was filed, and I mentioned this a moment
ago, at the time the application is filed the U.S. is
designated. And so clearly when the application is filed, not
at some later date when the application is activated in the
U.S., but at the time of filing there's a clear indication
that U.S. law will need to be complied with because the U.S.
is designated. And James Peel in his declaration stated that
at the time he prepared to PCT application and the Swedish
foreign priority application, he knew these applications would
be filed in the United States. And under the specific facts
in our case, the invention being at least partially made in
this country along with Swedish inventors, and the fact of the
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U.S. citizen communicating back and forth with Mr. Peel and with her fellow inventors very much involved the United States and made the United States the predominant interest. This was a drug that was being developed for the U.S. market. other countries where Budesonide was on the market did not require a sterile product. The invention sprung out of U.S. requirement for a sterile product. THE COURT: Well, you have in your brief a statement, "there can be no dispute that under Section 363, AZ's PCT application is a U.S. application." That's quoting Page 4 of the motion. MS. LORING: Yes, your Honor. And we --THE COURT: And Apotex, of course, says there's a dispute because Apotex says in their opposition "that PCT application is most certainly not a U.S. application." Page 9 of the opposition brief. So my specific question is, putting aside any effect of the timing, is it Astrazeneca's position that the filing of the PCT application and the designation, if that in fact is what is designated on the PCT application, the United States, constitutes a U.S. application as opposed to an international application filed under the PCT? MS. LORING: Well, it certainly is an international application filed under the PCT, your Honor. But the way we

read 35, U.S.C., Section 363, which says an international

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application designating the United States shall have the effect from its international filing date under Article 11 of the PCT of a national application for patent regularly filed in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. So what Section 363 is saying when you file, as of the filing date of the PCT application, it has the effect of a U.S. application, and that's what we mean when we say it is a U.S. application. And that is borne out by the fact that the '834 patent on its face identifies the PCT as a related U.S. application. doesn't say foreign priority. If you look, if I can find a copy of the, and I will, of the '834 patent -- bear with me one moment, your Honor. There are two categories, foreign application priority data, which is number 30 on the face of the patent, and it identifies there the Swedish application, and then number 63 on the face of the patent just above that there's a heading related to U.S. application data and it cites the PCT application. And so the PCT application is distinguished from the Swedish application on the face of the '834 patent as a related U.S. application as compared to a foreign application, i.e., the Swedish application. And that is the basis for our statement, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Do you have any dispute with Astrazeneca's argument that the PCT application was actually filed, was not filed in the United States, the receiving office was Sweden?

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             MS. LORING: It was filed in the receiving office for
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             And the way you tell that, your Honor, is the PCT
    Sweden.
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    number, it's PCT/SE, which indicates the receiving office.
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                         So you don't dispute that?
             THE COURT:
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             MS. LORING: No dispute.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Anything further? Any further
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    argument you have on the motion? Go ahead. Continue.
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             MS. LORING: On the Swedish?
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             THE COURT: On any point you wish the Court to
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    consider.
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             MS. LORING: Thank you, your Honor.
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           In terms of the application of the Swedish trade secret
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    law, your Honor found that the documents at issue did not
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    touch base with the United States so then turned to
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    application of Swedish law, and your Honor then applied the
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    Swedish law and analyzed the requirements for Swedish law.
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    But at the same time your Honor applied a burden of proof
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    pursuant to Rule 26(c) of showing serious harm in order to
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    prove that these documents are trade secrets of AstraZeneca.
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           And, your Honor, we respectfully submit that that was
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    the wrong standard to apply because it basically substituted
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    the burden of proof applied in Swedish courts for a higher
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    standard applied under Rule 26(c). If your Honor were to
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    conduct an analysis under Swedish law, then the Swedish burden
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    ought to apply. And there is no dispute from Apotex that that
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standard is that typically these types of documents would cause harm. And so we submit that the standard was not the correct standard.

But moving on from there, even assuming that the higher standard applied, we respectfully submit that the Court overlooked certain evidence and facts that indicate that AstraZeneca did indeed meet its burden. The Order states that your Honor found that we did not meet the burden, but the Court did not conduct any analysis of the factual submissions that AstraZeneca made and legal submissions, including the declaration of Dr. Sande, the Swedish advocate, who pointed out that the subject matter of these communications, which is legal advice, attorney advice and analysis, is considered extraordinarily confidential and in fact more important than technical trade secret information, and for that reason a protective order would not be sufficient to protect AstraZeneca's injuries.

In fact, as Apotex has argued to your Honor in the context of AstraZeneca's motion to compel, attorney advice and attorney/client privilege is sacred and compellingly important. This was recognized by other courts, your Honor, as I pointed out before, the Astra court, the Golden Trade court, and the VLT Corp. court.

In addition, although your Honor recited the need for Apotex to show a compelling reason to require production under

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Swedish law for these documents, Apotex did not provide a compelling reason and your Honor did not identify any compelling reason. And so we submit that we did in fact show that these documents constitute trade secrets, that we would be injured by their disclosure because of the compelling interests in frank discourse between a client and his or her lawyer, which would result in significant serious harm if those confidences were breached and the documents were compelled to be disclosed. THE COURT: Thank you. Anything further? MS. LORING: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. MS. LORING: The balancing under the restatement, your Honor. We respectfully submit that the Court overlooked the compelling interest of the United States in protecting attorney/client privilege. And again, I refer to Page 102 of the Astra decision where the court there in applying Korean law found that the U.S. interest in protecting privilege outweighed the interest of free discovery. Also, the court downplayed the Swedish interest in protecting trade secrets by referring to the fact that the Swedish trade secret law does not absolutely ban production of trade secrets. But this overlooked the fact that, as Dr. Sande said, the court has never compelled production of trade secret information, as far as he was aware, for

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compelling reason. And so although there is no absolute ban under Swedish law, the Swedish courts clearly take that -have a very strong interest because they have never permitted disclosure of trade secrets. And, your Honor, we submit you have to look at the Swedish law in total. Apotex referred in its reply brief to a Swedish policy of not protecting attorney/client privilege with in-house lawyers. We submit that's the wrong analysis, because although there isn't a specific privilege, attorney/client privilege for in-house lawyers, there is trade secret protection. And you cannot, as the Astra court said, look at the privilege law in a vacuum, you have to look at whether in Sweden these documents would see the light of day. And they wouldn't. They wouldn't in Sweden and they wouldn't in the United States. There's no real dispute that if these documents touched base with the U.S., if they involved a U.S. application, they'd be protected. So we submit you need to look at the nature of the

So we submit you need to look at the nature of the communication, the fact that regardless of whether or not the documents touch base with the United States, they are and relate to attorney advice and that's a compelling -- there is a compelling U.S. interest in protecting that.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MS. LORING: Nothing further, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Who will do the argument for

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    Apotex?
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             MR. ALDRICH: David Aldrich, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Mr. Aldrich, I'll hear your argument now.
             MR. ALDRICH: Your Honor, first, if it's okay, I'd
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    like to first quickly address the last minute filing of
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    AstraZeneca.
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             THE COURT: Yes. Your position with respect to the
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    filing?
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                           I object to it for various reasons.
             MR. ALDRICH:
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    The first reason is that we believe it's improper for them to
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    be making this submission this late. Not only is all the
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    briefing -- was all the briefing complete, but this is a
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    motion for reconsideration, and all the briefing on the motion
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    for reconsideration was complete. And these are documents
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    that are within their own custody. And it's, you know, the
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    rule -- it's a motion for reconsideration and the rules
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    explicitly don't allow reply briefs without court approval.
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    So they've submitted this letter, it's an unauthorized reply
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    brief and it's very late in the game to be doing it after
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    motion for consideration briefing is complete submitting their
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    own documents a couple of days before this hearing.
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           It's also improper because, again, this was a motion
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    for reconsideration, so it's not even relevant because, as
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    your Honor already addressed a few minutes ago, these
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    documents go to the supposedly correct interpretation of one
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case from another district, which is not a proper basis for filing a motion for reconsideration. The Court is not bound by that law regardless of what it says, so it's not an -- the Court did not commit an error of law whether it followed that case or not, it's not proper for a motion for reconsideration.

Third, even if we look at it substantively, it doesn't show anything. What they've submitted is a couple of -- they submitted a couple entries on a privilege log, which are very vague and it says the documents go towards -- those documents relate to, I forget the exact language, but I think it says PCT for foreign counterparts or something similar to that. That's very vague and none of us have any idea what those documents actually say. I would certainly want to see those documents before anybody tried to rely on them, to use them as an indication that this case from New York means something different than what it says on its face. You know, I take -we take issue, obviously, with some of the representations that AstraZeneca has made about what PCT's are and their relationship to U.S. filings. So I would certainly want to see specifics if those documents were even going to be considered.

And, you know, finally, at the end of the day, even if those documents did conflict with what that case decision says and those documents do say or that -- I mean, AstraZeneca hasn't actually said this, I don't think, but they're implying

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that the documents only relate to PCT applications. that's the case, that still doesn't prove anything. All that does is, you know, with all due respect to the, I think it was the Southern District of New York, all that does is show that the Southern District of New York misread those two documents because that's not what the Southern District of New York's decision said. The Southern District of New York's decision, when it said certain documents could be maintained on the basis of attorney/client privilege, was that those documents either were with U.S. counsel or they related to a U.S. application. So, at the end of the day, even if the submission was proper and, you know, we did look at the documents, we did consider them, and they do say what AstraZeneca suggests, doesn't prove anything at the end of the day anyway. know, that case law says what it says on its face. Unless your Honor would like to discuss that submission anymore, I'll move on to the substantive topics. THE COURT: You can move on. MR. ALDRICH: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. The first issue that Mrs. Loring was just addressing were the PCT filings. And Mrs. Loring made two arguments. The first was that she mentioned it was fact specific and was analyzing about the development of the product that gave rise to this, to that patent application.

This case is not about AstraZeneca's product, it's about their patents or their patent, U.S. patent and Apotex's product that allegedly infringes that patent. So where research relating to their product may have taken place is not relevant to our analysis of these documents. These documents supposedly relate to filings and prosecution of their patents. That PCT application -- and, incidentally, we don't seem to be arguing -- I don't want it to get lost that, you know, we don't seem to be arguing anymore about the communications about the foreign Swedish document, I believe they've capitulated on that at this point.

MS. LORING: No, your Honor.

MR. ALDRICH: Okay. Okay. I don't know what their arguments are then for the foreign application.

But for the PCT application itself, we're talking about filing and, quote, unquote, prosecution of the PCT applications, to the extent there is any, there isn't much of one. But that, you know, that application was filed in Sweden. Swedish patent office was designated as the international search authority. You know, when you file a PCT application, there's a prior art search is done. That was done by the Swedish patent office. I don't know -- I don't know if any of the parties submitted, we didn't get into this much detail, I don't know if either party submitted a PCT application, but I do have a copy of it if your Honor wants to

look at it. And you can see all this from the application, it was filed in Swedish, the research authority was the Swedish patent office, everything that took place with respect to that application took place in Sweden.

And Mrs. Loring also made a distinction between preparation and the prosecution of that application. And the preparation -- I'm sorry if I'm not paraphrasing for the Court completely accurately, but my understanding of the argument is that the preparation -- when that preparation was done, it was taken into account all the different countries and it designated the U.S.

The PCT application is an international filing. It designates many countries. It's 120 something. It designates all the countries basically. And, you know, if we're going to -- if we're going to say, well, when somebody was thinking about preparing the Swedish priority application or this PCT application that was filed in Sweden, that they were also thinking of the U.S., they also then were designated and thinking of 120 other some odd countries. And whose law do we apply then at that point? You know, that's the fallacy of this argument, that a PCT is a U.S. application. It's not, it's its own independent. If you're going to call it a U.S. application, you need to also call it a Japanese application, a Swedish application, a German application.

THE COURT: Tell me why, why you make that argument?

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    Why, if the U.S. is designated on the PCT application, are you
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    saying other countries are also designated?
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             MR. ALDRICH: Yes, I think it's like 122 other
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    countries.
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             THE COURT: On that same PCT application.
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             MR. ALDRICH: On the same PCT application.
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    standard procedure, you designate basically all the countries
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    that you can.
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             THE COURT: That's all under the PCT?
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                           That's all under the PCT. Under the
             MR. ALDRICH:
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    PCT laws, correct. The PCT -- maybe this bears a little more
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    explanation.
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           The PCT is a completely separate filing that is filed
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    in a receiving office, in this case the Swedish receiving
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    office. Now, if you want to then enter national stage in a
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    particular country, the U.S., Japan, wherever, if you wanted
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    to start prosecution of an application in the U.S., it is
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    completely a new filing. There are actually two different
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    ways you can do it, but one is called a bypass continuation
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    where you file a continuation application off of the PCT, the
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    other is called entering national stage from the PCT.
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    for all intents and purposes -- there's certain strategic
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    reasons why you might prefer to do one over the other. But,
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    for all intents and purposes, they're very similar, they're
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    both separate filings. When you're entering national stage
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off a PCT, it's a new filing where you, you know, you submit a
copy of the PCT application, a new PCT form, new paperwork,
you file a declaration, new power of attorney, which is
significant, you need a new power of attorney because in order
to begin prosecution in the U.S., you need a U.S. practitioner
unless the inventors are going to prosecute themselves.
         THE COURT: We are not at that stage in this case, we
are not talking about them entering the national stage.
                                                         The
PCT application at issue was the PCT international application
filed with the Swedish patent office.
         MR. ALDRICH: Right.
         THE COURT: Not the second prong, which you just
indicated.
         MR. ALDRICH:
                      Right.
         THE COURT: You said later on it can move.
        MR. ALDRICH: Later on, which is what they did later
on.
         THE COURT: But those weren't the documents that are
at issue in this case now.
         MR. ALDRICH: That's correct, that's not. And
there's many privileged documents on the privilege log related
to the '834 patent and their other patents, we are not
pursuing those. We have never pursued -- as soon as we
understood any documents, I think there's well over 1,000
documents on the privilege log, as soon as we understood any
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documents related to U.S. prosecution, we have not pursued them. We've only pursued the documents that relate to these completely separate filings for the PCT and the foreign application.

And one other thing I should point out, again I don't want to get too complicated here with patent filings, but the one thing they keep pointing to was on the cover page of the patent, it says related U.S. applications and there's a different section that says priority applications, the reason it has that is because there's a big difference between what we call the earliest effective U.S. filing date, basically there's a difference between a filing date and a priority date. It makes a difference in what can be -- how far back you can go in terms of what can be asserted as prior art.

Okay? So a PCT, and that's what this Section 363 of the patent statute is about, a PCT counts as a U.S. filing date, and that's why or I presume that's why on the face of the patents it's listed as a related U.S. application not as a priority.

THE COURT: Just so this record is clear, both you and Ms. Loring began by referencing the face page of the patent and it's in numerous submissions, can we just put a Docket Number on there, please?

MS. LORING: Yes, your Honor. There's a copy of the U.S. application in one of the declarations that we submitted,

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    a Burling declaration, and the Docket Number is 219-1.
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             THE COURT: Page 1 of documented 219?
 3
             MS. LORING: It's page 61 of 111 pages filed
 4
    August 30, 2010.
 5
             THE COURT: Right. So that the record is clear,
 6
    that's the document you're also referring to, Mr. Aldrich?
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             MR. ALDRICH: Yes, your Honor.
 8
             THE COURT: All right. So that the record is clear.
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           You can continue.
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             MR. ALDRICH: So that's essentially the difference
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            The benefit of a PCT is that you actually get to use
    there.
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    that as a U.S. filing date and not just as a prior art date,
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    which is a little less valuable.
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           You know, I don't know how much to get into the case
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    law that Ms. Loring was discussing, we've discussed this in
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    the briefing before. Odone, you know, it was an isolated case
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    that had -- you know, it made a comment with no analysis.
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    And, at the end of the day, the predominant interest that the
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    court found in that case was the U.S. discovery rules and
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    producing -- making sure that the documents were produced.
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    This one case, and it was unusual, at the end of the day the
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    court did -- this one case, it was an unusual case, and at the
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    end of the day the U.S. interest in producing the documents
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    was the predominant interest. This is all in prior briefing
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    but Ms. Loring again addressed, you know, the portion of the
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Astra decision and it related to Korean documents.

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THE COURT: Mr. Aldrich, I'm just going to ask you to keep your voice up, if you could. The microphone is right there.

MR. ALDRICH: Sure. I'm sorry.

Ms. Loring addressed the portion of the Astra decision that related to not producing certain Korean documents. You have to look at the country's laws as a whole. We've already dealt with this in the briefing and the Court has already considered this, I think, but just as a refresher, the Korean instance was completely different. The Korean documents, there was no privilege law. You couldn't invoke the privilege law in Korean because there wasn't one because they had extremely tight rules relating to producing documents. That's why you, quote, unquote, couldn't look at it in a vacuum because there was no Korean law -- no Korean privilege law to They don't need one because they're not producing apply. documents, period. Sweden is different. Sweden has privilege law, and specifically it protects in-house and they have a specific -- I mean -- sorry. It protects communications with outside counsel and they have a specific policy of not protecting the communications with in-house counsel because in-house counsel can be subject to undue influence. Now, the U.S. may have a different philosophy on that, but that's how it works in Sweden and that's what their expectations are

1 there and that's what their policy is because they want to 2 protect against undue influence to in-house counsel. 3 As far as our cases, we said this in our brief, that's 4 correct that the cases don't explicitly -- the five or six cases we cited, they don't explicitly say these 5 6 prosecution documents that we're looking at in a foreign 7 country are the priority documents. I mean, each of those 8 cases -- there was a U.S. case, it had priority to an 9 application in a particular country, the communications at 10 issue related to patent prosecution documents in that 11 particular country, I think with one exception that 12 Mrs. Loring pointed out, but all the other cases that was the 13 case. So for AstraZeneca to say we can't make assumptions on 14 the basis that, you know, those communications are related to 15 patent prosecution in that same particular foreign country 16 could actually relate to patent prosecution of some other 17 matter that was somehow related to the case, I think is a 18 little -- well, it's a little silly, frankly, to say those 19 cases suggest anything else. 20 Unless your Honor has any more questions about the PCT 21 filings and case law, I'll move on to the Swedish trade secret 22 argument. 23 THE COURT: You can move on with your argument. 24 MR. ALDRICH: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. 25 I guess the first one is that the Court held

AstraZeneca to the wrong standard of showing harm. And that's not how we read the Opinion. I'm not going to presume to tell the Court what it meant in that Opinion. But it seems to us that AstraZeneca is continuing to miss the fact that they need to ask for a motion for protective order if they want to withhold documents that aren't covered by the attorney/client privilege. We mentioned this previously. Your Honor mentioned this in the Order.

It's their obligation to move for a protective order under the federal rules and meet the standard for a showing of good cause. Whether they're relying on some foreign law or something else, they need to meet the standard of good cause. And it doesn't matter -- I don't -- you know, we don't care what we call that harm, whether it's a specific harm in this case or harm that would typically occur in these types of cases, the point is they didn't make the showing. They need to make a clear showing of what that harm would be, what that harm is or would be, and they didn't articulate that. They didn't clearly articulate that. They still didn't do that today. They haven't clearly identified -- they haven't made a clear showing about what the supposed harm is, they just say it would be.

And I guess then the second half of the Swedish trade -- the application of Swedish trade secret law that AstraZeneca has addressed is this, I guess it was the fifth

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or -- fourth or fifth restatement factor that the Court allegedly analyzed improperly. You know, and there's -- you know, there's two parts of this. AstraZeneca has said it conflicts with U.S. attorney/client privilege law. As your Honor has already explained in your Honor's Order, attorney/client privilege law is not relevant. attorney/client privilege law, that was the first half of this, we analyzed that. The attorney/client privilege law doesn't apply, Swedish privilege law does. And when you look at Swedish privilege law, I was just talking about it a minute ago, Swedish privilege -- in Sweden they have a specific policy of not shielding communications with in-house counsel. It's Sweden's interest that governs here when we're looking at attorney/client privilege, and Sweden's law conflicts with what AstraZeneca is trying to do. THE COURT: Well, what about Ms. Loring's argument that they don't have to have attorney/client privilege because everything is protected under the trade secret? MR. ALDRICH: Well, there's a couple things. first is that, as this Court already said in its Order, as with all of these issues, the Court already addressed this in its Order and explained that it's not that Sweden doesn't have an interest but it's outweighed by the U.S.'s interests in applying liberal discovery rules, which, you know, is the predominant interest that the Odone court found. This is a

U.S. litigation, filed in U.S. court, it's governed by U.S. rules, U.S. has a predominant interest in applying its discovery rules liberally.

The second thing is that even Sweden's interest is -to argue that Sweden has a strong interest in this is -- that
I think is a tough argument for AstraZeneca for two reasons.
First of all, this is not even -- Sweden's statute is not even
a blocking statute. Under Sweden law, they're allowed to
produce -- you know, documents can be produced and the court
can also order the documents produced in certain
circumstances, and are certainly free to do so, they're not
being -- they're not going to run into a conflict with this
court ordering them to produce them but Swedish law is telling
them they can. Even in those cases where you have blocking
statutes, there's an analysis to be performed. But this is
not that, they're certainly free to produce them.

And it's also -- I think it's a somewhat dubious argument to say that, you know, that Sweden has a very strong interest in protecting these type of communications under their trade secret law, when they specifically have a policy of excluding these types of communications from their attorney/client privilege law. I just find that to be an odd argument that they have a privilege law and they apply it to outside counsel, they have a policy of not applying it to in-house counsel, yet -- but under the trade secret law, they

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    allegedly have this strong interest in protecting in-house
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    communications under the trade secret law. I think that
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    argument's a little disingenuous.
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             THE COURT: Thank you. Anything further?
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             MR. ALDRICH: Thank you, your Honor that's it.
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             THE COURT: Any rebuttal argument?
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             MS. LORING: Yes, your Honor.
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           First of all, with respect to the letter we submitted
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    last week --
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             THE COURT: You would agree there was no leave of
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    Court that permitted such a filing right?
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             MS. LORING: I'm sorry, your Honor?
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             THE COURT: No leave of Court was granted to permit
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    such a filing, you would agree with that, right?
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             MS. LORING: That the Court did not --
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             THE COURT: Let me try it again. No leave of Court
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    was granted to permit that filing, you would agree with that?
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             MS. LORING: That is correct, your Honor. We filed
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    it as a letter because it was new evidence that we thought
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    might be useful to the Court.
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             THE COURT: When you say new evidence --
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             MS. LORING: New evidence because we didn't have
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    those documents until after receiving Apotex's opposition to
    our motion for reconsideration. We looked for the documents
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    when we received your Honor's Order. Before that, we
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believed, and still believe, that the Astra case on its

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face -- and we've set out our analysis on Page 8 of our motion for reconsideration, I won't go through it again, your Honor. We believe that on its face Judge Jones said exactly what we believe was the case, that there were documents in the Astra submission that were communications between Astra employees and in-house counsel that were properly withheld because -were properly found to touch base with the United States because they related to U.S. priority applications not U.S. applications and not U.S. litigation, that's the way we read that case and we expected your Honor would read it the same When your Honor did not, we said let's see if we can find these documents. We were unable to find them. This was a situation where the counsel for Astra had moved firms and the documents, I gather, were somehow lost in the shuffle and we could not find them. Then when we received Apotex's response to our motion for reconsideration, we went back and said please try to find these documents, and they found them and we provided them to your Honor. THE COURT: You provided privilege logs. MS. LORING: By the way, your Honor, we did offer them for in camera inspection and we offer them now for in camera inspection. I take issue with Mr. Aldrich's comment

application. I believe we stated quite clearly that they did

that we implied that they did not relate to the U.S.

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not relate to the U.S. application. You can tell that by
looking at the dates on the privilege log, which precede the
filing of the PCT priority application and the declaration of
the Astra employee or former Astra employee describing those
documents. Mr. Aldrich may not look at them because they're
privileged but your Honor may if you are -- if you have a mind
to do that.
         THE COURT: I'm going to review the objections by
Apotex and also the arguments and if I determine that it's
necessary for me to review, we'll advise counsel. But at this
time I'm not prepared to have you hand them up, I'm not
prepared to accept the late filing or the filing by letter
without leave of Court to include documents in a related
matter, not a related matter, in a separate litigation to
inform the Court of what another judge said or decided in
another opinion. Basically you want me to look at evidence
from another case.
         MS. LORING: Well, your Honor --
         THE COURT: I mean, you would agree it's not relevant
to this case.
         MS. LORING: Well, it is relevant to this case, your
Honor, I submit, because it supports our reading of that
decision.
         THE COURT: Well, you have the ability to obtain the
document because it happened to be the same client, but you
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don't -- you're not submitting all the in camera documents
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   that were reviewed by the other courts in all the cases cited.
  You have to agree it's evidence from another case or
   submission in another case. I can't even say it was evidence,
   it's a submission in another case.
            MS. LORING: It's a submission in this case.
            THE COURT: Not in this case here.
            MS. LORING: No, it was a submission in the Astra
   case.
          And, your Honor, let me just take a moment to walk
   through the Astra decision because we believe that what Judge
   Jones found was that these documents, which do not relate to a
  U.S. application, touch base with the United States based on
   the plain reading of the decision, your Honor. And we
   supplied those documents only in the belief that it would
   clarify for your Honor what this case said.
            THE COURT: All right. I understand your position.
   If I decide that I want to take a look at the documents, we
  will advise you, but I don't need you to hand them up at this
   time.
            MS. LORING: Okay. Thank you, your Honor.
          In terms of the touching base inquiry, Mr. Aldrich
   stated that the decision is not about the product, it's about
   the patent and that the documents at issue relate to the
   filing and prosecution of a patent application. Well, I think
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those -- I disagree strongly with both of those comments.

First of all, whether or not something touches base is a very factual inquiry. And if you look at all of the cases cited by all of the parties, the courts look into the documents themselves, who generated them, what the role of that person was, whether there was legal advice involved, whether or not there was a U.S. interest implicated. And so the fact that the invention was at least in part made in this country through a U.S. inventor in conjunction with Swedish inventors is very much the point, your Honor. And this is very much about not the product but the basis for the invention in the '834 patent.

He also said -- he also erred when he said that the documents relate to filing and prosecution. They do not. They relate to the preparation of draft patent applications. And that's very clear not only from our descriptions in the brief but from the privilege log. There are draft patent applications. There are communications between the Astra inventors and the in-house lawyers about those draft patent applications both with respect to the Swedish application and with respect to the PCT application. Those documents are neither about the filing nor are they about the prosecution of either of those applications. Those documents we did not withhold.

THE COURT: Can you say that again?

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             MS. LORING: We did not withhold.
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             THE COURT: The whole argument you just made about --
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             MS. LORING: I said the documents we withheld are
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    neither about the filing or the prosecution of the Swedish or
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    PCT application, they are about the preparation of the PCT and
 6
    Swedish application.
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             THE COURT: Well, can you distinguish what you mean
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    between preparation --
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             MS. LORING: And prosecution?
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             THE COURT: You just said -- I want to make sure I
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    get your argument correct. You're arguing that the withheld
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    documents based on the privilege log has a general
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    description, nature of the document, you're saying the
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    documents that are withheld do not relate to the filing and
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    preparation --
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             MS. LORING: Filing and prosecution.
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             THE COURT: Filing and prosecution of the Swedish
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    patent, Swedish application or the PCT application, but they
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    relate to the preparation.
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             MS. LORING: Yes, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Tell me the difference.
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             MS. LORING: Why that's relevant?
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             THE COURT: Exactly.
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             MS. LORING: That's relevant because prosecution in
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    Sweden may very well not relate to the touch base with the
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United States, it might under certain circumstances but it may not because there you're involved with issues of Swedish law, whether a patent application meets the requirements of Swedish law, whether the claims are proper in light of the prior art under Swedish law. But when you're preparing a patent application and you have in your mind, as did James Peel and the folks at Astra that he will be filing this application in the United States, and this argument goes to the Swedish application as well as the PCT application, then there is a U.S. interest involved because you have in mind U.S. law because those priority applications become part of the U.S. file history, they are relevant for claim construction, they are relevant for priority dates, they're relevant for all sorts of reasons, and therefore there is a tremendous distinction between preparation of a priority application and prosecution in a foreign country of that application. that's a distinction that Apotex would like to blur and we think that that led you astray, your Honor, respectfully. THE COURT: Do you acknowledge what Mr. Aldrich said, which is on the PCT application the United States is not the only country designated? MS. LORING: That is true. I doubt very much, and I don't believe that Mr. Aldrich meant to imply that AstraZeneca filed in 122 counties, but I don't have the PCT application in front of me.

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             THE COURT: No, his comment was it's an international
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    application, it's not just designated in the U.S., it's
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    designated in a whole number of countries.
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           I think that was your point, Mr. Aldrich.
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             MR. ALDRICH: That's correct, not that they filed in
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    122 -- I think 122 countries were designated.
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             THE COURT: So to suggest that because the U.S. is
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    designated, I think the argument was AstraZeneca can easily
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    arque it's a German patent or it's a Japanese patent because
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    it's designating those countries as well. Is that your
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    argument?
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             MR. ALDRICH: That was our argument.
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             MS. LORING: I think if you look at a PCT application
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    in a vacuum, as Apotex is doing in order to make that
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    argument, you might draw that conclusion. I think again you
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    need to look at all of the facts and the fact that not only
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    was this application designated as part of the U.S. from the
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    beginning, that James Peel had it in his head to file in the
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    United States from the beginning because the invention was
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    made for the U.S. market, that the PCT designated at the time
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    of filing, all of those things taken together, not teased
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    apart separately, indicate the strong U.S. interest. That the
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    United States is the largest pharmaceutical market in the
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    world and therefore highly important to AstraZeneca as
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    Christer Wahlstrom stated in his declaration.
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1 The Swedish receiving office -- the whole notion -- and 2 I don't prosecute patent applications, but my understanding of 3 the PCT is that you filed in a receiving office but that could be any office in the -- it could be the United States, it 4 5 could be Sweden. The fact that it was filed in Sweden as 6 opposed to the U.S., does not change the fact that under 7 Section 363, as of that filing date, it is a U.S. application. 8 They could just as well have filed in the U.S. receiving 9 office and to the same effect. 10 The other thing that --11 THE COURT: Where in 363 does it say filing -- it 12 used the word international application. 13 MS. LORING: It is an international application. 14 THE COURT: It says if you designate the U.S., you'll 15 have the effect concerning its international filing date. 16 Where does it say, I think what you want me to read in part 17 from the statute is the following, "an international 18 application designating the United States constitutes a United 19 States application," that's how you want me to read 363. I 20 don't see that language in there, I see it talks about filing 21 dates. 22 MS. LORING: Your Honor, I actually read it like 23 that. But at the end of the day I think it doesn't matter for 24 all of the reasons I articulated, it's the connection in the real world facts that's important. 25

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But one thing I do want to address before I get off
that point, when Mr. Aldrich talked about the difference
between a priority application and a priority date and
effective date, that's totally irrelevant, your Honor.
was focusing on was not the priority date versus the effective
date, what I was focusing on was the characterization of the
Swedish application as foreign and the U.S. application -- and
the PCT application as a U.S. application. You could have
filed a U.S. priority application -- I quess you can't file a
U.S. priority application. But if you file -- the point of
what I was saying was it's got nothing to do with the priority
date or effective date, it's the characterization of the
application as either foreign or U.S.
         THE COURT: Well, there's a third category that you
keep skipping called international.
         MS. LORING: I'm sorry, your Honor.
         THE COURT: There's a third category of applications;
there's a U.S. application, there's a foreign application, and
then there's an international application.
         MS. LORING: There is. But the PCT application,
which is an international application, is identified on the
face of the patent as a U.S. application, that's the point.
         THE COURT: Identified by AstraZeneca.
         MS. LORING: No.
                           No.
                               No. No. By the U.S. patent
office.
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1
             THE COURT: This is the document we've already had
 2
    some discussion?
 3
             MS. LORING: The '834 patent.
             THE COURT: The docket number 161.
 4
 5
             MS. LORING: Yes, your Honor.
 6
             THE COURT: Okay. I understand your argument.
 7
           You would agree, though, that there's absolutely no
 8
    case law that you have discovered and submitted to the Court
 9
    that says designating the United States on an international
10
    application constitutes making that international application
11
    a U.S. application for all purposes?
12
             MS. LORING: Your Honor, I have found no such case.
13
    But to be honest with you, I don't see any reason for a case
14
    because Section 363 is clear.
15
           But passing that, I really think, your Honor, that the
16
    point is the facts, the relationship of that --
17
             THE COURT: The real world connection.
18
             MS. LORING: The real world connection, the Swedish
19
    application and the PCT application.
20
           Moving on to the Odone case, Apotex continues to call
21
    that an isolated case, an outlier, and to be honest with you I
22
    have no idea where they get that from. It is one of two cases
23
    that either party has been able to find that has analyzed this
24
            There are not 100 cases on one side and Odone on the
    issue.
25
    other side. There are Odone and Astra and nothing else. And,
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your Honor, to say that there was no analysis in that case, we quoted from the case in our brief on Page 6 where the court there said -- went through the facts and analyzed the relationship between those applications and the United States and said "It would be nonsense for this court to find that the documents at issue do not touch base with the United States." And then they talk about the fact that there was a U.S. inventorship question. And then they say, "Finally the defendant acknowledges that it is upon this British patent," that was at issue in the documents, "that the later U.S. application, the patent in suit is claiming priority pursuant to the international Patent Cooperation Treaty, PCT, and is seeking protection under a letter patent from the United States Patent and Trademark Office." In so finding, the court cited 35, U.S.C., Section 363. This did not come out of our dreams, this came out of Odone. And the Astra court, in finding that those documents in our letter touched base with the United States, cited Odone and said -- characterized Odone as holding that, I can't find the quote right now, but something to the effect of not only the United States' documents touched base with the United States. So the court in finding that the documents at issue touched base with the United States, cites Odone and says finding that communications involving not only United States patents but also the foreign priority applications of U.S. patents touched

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    base with the United States. And that's at Page 99 of the
 2
    Astra case.
 3
             THE COURT: Okav.
 4
             MS. LORING: Back to the Apotex six cases, I
 5
    reiterate what I said before. The Golden Trade case is a
 6
    lesson for not being able to draw conclusions about what those
 7
    cases stand for. And if you read those cases, your Honor,
 8
    carefully, as I'm sure you have, you will see that several of
 9
    them, the Golden Trade case in particular, but others of them
10
    also talk about prosecution as opposed to preparation. And so
11
    again those cases don't specifically state -- not only do they
12
    not specifically state that the U.S. priority application was
13
    at issue in the withheld documents, they don't describe the
14
    documents, your Honor. How can we draw conclusions contrary
15
    to the clear holdings in Astra and Odone when those cases
16
    don't describe the documents at issue.
17
           In terms of the Swedish law, Mr. Aldrich said we didn't
18
    make a showing of harm. To the contrary, we did.
19
             THE COURT: Let me ask you to address one point.
20
             MS. LORING: Sure.
21
             THE COURT: You're asserting Swedish trade secret law
22
    protects the documents. Now put aside any attorney privilege
23
    issue, if that's the case, isn't it your burden to file a
24
    motion for protective order in a U.S. litigation that's
25
    governed by the federal rules if you are hoping to withhold
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1 otherwise relevant documents on a basis other than 2 attorney/client privilege? 3 MS. LORING: Well, your Honor, I have a hard time 4 separating the attorney/client privilege issue. We listed 5 those documents on our privilege log because we believed they 6 were privileged. 7 THE COURT: But put aside that. See if you can 8 answer the specific question. In a U.S. litigation governed 9 by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and, obviously, 10 Federal Rule 26, and the discovery request calls for documents 11 and there's a reason why the documents can't be produced because of a trade secret issue, isn't it the burden of a 12 13 party to make a motion for a protective order under Rule 26? 14 MS. LORING: The basis of the trade secret is 15 attorney advice. And so we didn't -- we don't view that as 16 requiring a motion for a protective order. The problem with 17 that, regardless of how it got before your Honor, the problem with applying a protective order standard is it eviscerates 18 19 the Swedish law because it substitutes what burden would take 20 place in Sweden with a protective order burden here. 21 THE COURT: Let's assume it's just a trade secret for 22 some other reason not a trade secret governed by a Swedish 23 law, wouldn't the general -- generally if you're not going to 24 produce relevant discovery, you need to seek a protective 25 order?

1 MS. LORING: If it were a technical trade secret, 2 then under U.S. law we would be filing a motion for protective 3 order. 4 THE COURT: Of course this case is governed by the 5 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, you would agree, right? 6 MS. LORING: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Do you have any case law that supports 8 your position that AstraZeneca is excused from Rule 26 because 9 the basis of its assertion of the trade secret is because it's 10 attorney advice? 11 MS. LORING: I do not have any cases to that effect, 12 your Honor. 13 THE COURT: All right. 14 MS. LORING: At the end of the day we submit, 15 regardless of the standard that applies, we have met that 16 burden. And that is clear from the Sande declaration that 17 talks about, and Wahlstrom declaration that talks about the 18 importance of attorney/client privilege and from the case law, 19 the Astra case, the Golden Trade case, and the VLT Corp. case 20 that all recognize the alignment of foreign law and U.S. law 21 in protecting attorney advice. And the damage -- the Apotex's 22 characterization of the compelling importance and sacredness 23 of attorney advice, the notion articulated by the Supreme 24 Court of wanting to encourage frank discussions among lawyers 25 and their clients, and all of that shows clearly in this

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country a protective order is not sufficient to protect privileged attorney advice. And the fact that the documents, assuming that the documents don't touch base with the United States, doesn't change the attorney advice present in those documents, doesn't alter the nature of those documents. Ιf you substituted Swedish PCT for U.S. application, those documents would be protected under U.S. law. So that's the harm in disclosure of our attorney advice from a European patent lawyer to the inventors would never be required to be disclosed in the United States, and that's the damage that, the harm to AstraZeneca if they had to be produced. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. MS. LORING: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Any sur-reply? MR. ALDRICH: Just a couple things briefly, your Honor. Ms. Loring a couple of times mentioned about the sacredness of the attorney/client privilege, and we argue that ourselves in letter briefing, and that's true and both countries agree about that, both countries hold that the attorney/client privilege should be protected. The two countries have a different opinion about whether that should be extended to in-house counsel. And it's not unreasonable that it's an issue that U.S. case law went through at one

time, and it's not unreasonable that Swedish law has a different opinion about whether that privilege should be extended to in-house counsel. They have a clearly expressed policy of why they don't think it should be extended to in-house counsel, they think in-house counsel may be subject to undue influence.

Really quick points. Again, there still seems to be some confusion about what the face of the patent shows. The face of the patent has a lot of basic information, included in that are a number of relevant dates, shows the family history, you can have multi continuation applications, priority applications --

THE COURT: Can I ask you to speak a little slower and louder?

MR. ALDRICH: I'm sorry.

So the face of the patent has a lot of basic information about the patent, a lot of basic historical information about the patent and related applications, you can have multiple continuing applications, priority applications, so it gives those relevant dates so all the information is available. And the two different sections, Ms. Loring keeps pointing to the one that says related U.S. applications and that lists the PCT and that is because the PCT counts as a U.S. filing date, but that's it. It's not a U.S. application in any way but that date counts as the U.S. filing date just

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as it would count as a filing date in many other countries. THE COURT: Can you address Ms. Loring's argument that, putting aside whether the PCT is a U.S. application, what the Court should really focus on is connection in the real world facts and that the inventor was in the United States? MR. ALDRICH: Yes, your Honor. There was three inventors on this patent, one was the U.S., two were in Sweden. You know, this is -- this is a Swedish company that's in Sweden. These communications took place there. Two of the inventors were there. The first two applications, the Swedish application and the PCT application, were filed there. The international prior art search was conducted there. Is there some connection with the U.S.? mean, they ultimately filed a U.S. application, you can say that's a connection. But it's, as your Honor explained, incidental connection. You can have that type of connection in many different countries. All right? Ms. Loring keeps talking about how they -- when they drafted these applications, they had in mind that they were filing in the U.S. I'm sure they had in mind that they would file in many countries. You know, having in mind that, you know, there might be some future application in a particular country, doesn't render it -- I'm not articulating this well. But, you know, the trouble we're having with this is

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whose law do you apply then? I don't remember what countries AstraZeneca ultimately filed in, but I'm sure they were expecting to file in many countries at the time they prepared this application. And that fact alone, if you're going to use that to say that falls under the particular country's attorney/client privilege law, then who -- which country's law do we apply. That's too tenuous of a connection. THE COURT: Okay. Anything further? MR. ALDRICH: The only other thing I want to mention really quick, your Honor, was Ms. Loring was making a distinction between preparing draft application versus prosecution. It's a matter of semantics. I mean, I consider that all prosecution. You draft the patent application to submit to the patent office. You submit it. They send you an office action. Then you draft a response to that office action and submit it. They usually will submit another office action -- you know, these are all things that you prepare and submit to the patent office, that's part of the prosecution. This is splitting hairs to say that the preparation of the application is a different category of some sort. They were preparing a draft application to submit in Sweden. And then they were preparing a draft application -- a draft international patent application that they then filed in Sweden and that the Swedish patent office was designated to deal with it.

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           So that's all I have, your Honor, unless you have any
 2
    questions.
 3
             THE COURT: Thank you.
 4
           Anything further, Ms. Loring?
 5
             MS. LORING: One small point, your Honor, to address
 6
    Mr. Aldrich's comment about Astra being a Swedish -- having an
 7
    inventor in the United States. Actually, Astra at that time
 8
    had facilities all over the United States, including the
 9
    Waltham, Massachusetts, the site where Budesonide was to be
10
    manufactured. The site where Budesonide was -- the
11
    manufacturing process was developed by, among others, Cheryl
12
    L'arrivee-Elkin, the inventor. And so it wasn't that she just
13
    happened to live here, it was that the facility was here.
                                                                The
14
    examples in the patent flow directly out of Cheryl
15
    L'arrivee-Elkin work done in the United States. The question
16
    of what -- well, I can't disclose that, that's confidential.
17
    But the discussions of what to put in the patent application
18
    based on U.S. regulations are part of those communications.
19
    And so she was providing input, as you can see from the priv
20
    log, into how the application was going to be shaped in the
21
    context of U.S. rules and regulations. This is the real world
22
    connection between the United States, the making of the
23
    invention, and those patent applications.
24
             THE COURT:
                         Thank you.
25
           Anything further?
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             MR. ALDRICH: Nothing further, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Anything further?
 3
             MS. LORING: No, your Honor.
 4
             THE COURT: I'm going to close the arguments at this
 5
    time. I'm going to review the arguments and I'm going to
 6
    reserve my decision and hope to be able to issue an Opinion
 7
    shortly.
 8
           Is there anything else we need to address today in this
 9
    case from a status point of view?
10
             MR. HENDLER: Yes, your Honor.
11
           Your Honor, you had previously extended the stay on
12
    your Order until, I believe, the close of business today or at
13
    least the end of the day today. And in view of the arguments,
14
    we're inclined to ask that you extend the stay until your
15
    Honor has issued your ruling.
16
             THE COURT: Any objection?
17
             MR. ALDRICH: I guess we don't object until we get
18
    your ruling, your Honor. If I -- there is one thing I would
19
    like to add, though, with respect to the stay. When we last
20
    had -- we had the telephone conference hearing with your
21
    Honor, one --
22
             THE COURT: You'll have to remind me which one in
23
    this case. You mean the most recent?
24
             MR. ALDRICH: The most recent one.
25
             THE COURT: Okay.
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MR. ALDRICH: Where your Honor looked at the standard for a stay and then analyzed the various issues. And your Honor had posed a question at that time if Apotex agreed that the harm to AstraZeneca not extending the stay would be that the privilege would be waived once they overturned it. And I was on the phone at that time, your Honor, and I answered I didn't know the answer to that question whether it would or would not be waived. Subsequently we looked up the answer to that question. It's clearly established that judicially compelled disclosure does not constitute a waiver. So this, I think, significantly affects the analysis of that prong. There would not be any permanent damage to AstraZeneca by not indefinitely continuing the stay. That if it turned out that there was a ruling and that ruling was later incorrect, those documents could be returned and not be usable against them in the case just like they had produced privileged documents that they requested back. And, you know, in the meantime I understand that your Honor doesn't want to do this -- doesn't want to lift the stay today, but I'm worried about it getting extended indefinitely as this issue continues to be appealed. THE COURT: Why don't I, if it's agreeable to both counsel, grant the request to continue the stay pending decision by the Court. And then depending on how I rule, the

parties will have to make whatever applications they need to

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1
           Is that acceptable?
    make.
 2
             MR. HENDLER: Yes, your Honor.
 3
             MR. ALDRICH: Just for clarity, your Honor, it will
 4
    be extended until the day your Honor rules?
 5
             THE COURT: Well, let's play out two scenarios.
 6
    Either I deny the motion -- three scenarios. I deny the
 7
    motion for consideration and put in the Order a period of time
    for the production. In which case then AstraZeneca, if they
 8
 9
    appeal, appeal and they'll have a motion for a stay and you'll
10
    have to oppose it.
11
           I could grant the motion for reconsideration and still
12
    require the documents to be produced, which again leads to the
13
    scenario. I would put a date and time for the production, it
14
    wouldn't be immediate, it probably would be ten days. And if
15
    at that time AstraZeneca wanted to make an application to stay
16
    to Order pending appeal, they would have to make that
17
    application and you would oppose it.
18
           The third option, I'm not putting them in any
    particular order, is I grant the motion for reconsider -- I
19
20
    consider changing my mind based on the application, in which
21
    case there's nothing to stay because there would be no Order.
22
           That's how I see it playing out. Would the parties
23
    agree those are the three alternatives?
24
             MR. HENDLER: I'm not sure about the second
25
    alternative, it's not clear to me, but I think that would
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1
    certainly capture the world of alternatives.
 2
             THE COURT: Another one is you didn't make the
    showing to reconsider and I don't reconsider.
 3
 4
             MR. HENDLER: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you said you
 5
    would grant the reconsideration.
 6
             THE COURT: I'm not sure what order I did it.
 7
             MR. HENDLER: Okay.
 8
             THE COURT: Let me say it again.
 9
           Either I grant the motion for reconsideration,
10
    reconsider and again compel documents to be produced, I deny
11
    the motion for reconsideration and compel the documents to be
12
    produced, or I grant the motion for reconsideration and then
13
    deny the producing of the documents.
14
                           I'm sorry, your Honor, I understand
             MR. HENDLER:
15
    now.
16
             THE COURT: So I will continue the stay but I will
17
    put in the Order it's without prejudice to either parties'
18
    argument to assert that the stay should continue or be
19
    dissolved -- it's going to be automatically dissolved if I
20
    deny the reconsideration or I further compel the documents.
21
    So, Mr. Aldrich, I'll note for the record today you don't
22
    object but I presume that I'll note for the record you want to
23
    preserve your arguments and you don't agree to a stay
24
    indefinitely.
25
             MR. ALDRICH: Correct, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: And I'm going to grant the stay pending
 2
    my ruling. And I will address in my ruling what happens with
 3
    respect to the documents once I decide to application. Is
 4
    that acceptable?
 5
             MR. ALDRICH: Yes, your Honor. I would ask, I'm not
 6
    sure of the timing in terms of filing the stay. I would ask,
 7
    if possible, being optimistic and saying if the Court does
 8
    deny the motion for reconsideration, when the documents be
 9
    produced, is it possible that that could include an expedited
10
    schedule for any stay?
11
             THE COURT: If there's an appeal, it's up to the
12
    district judge, that's not for me. I don't know where the
13
    stay -- the stay may go before me. So AstraZeneca will make
14
    whatever application and you'll make whatever response, I'm
15
    not going to put any time lines in it today.
16
             MR. ALDRICH:
                           Okay.
17
             MR. HENDLER: That's fine, your Honor.
18
             THE COURT: Anything else that we need to address
19
    today?
20
             MR. HENDLER: Nothing from AstraZeneca.
21
             MR. ALDRICH: Nothing from Apotex, your Honor.
22
             THE COURT: How about our other defendants here?
23
             MR. PLUTA:
                        Nothing from Sandoz, your Honor.
24
             MR. SALMEN: Nothing from Breath, your Honor.
25
             THE COURT:
                         The ones that are before me, I'll address
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    and then deal with the experts. And I'll be ruling shortly on
 2
    this Dr. Barnes issue. The motions to seal -- the Markman
 3
    hearing would be before the district judge. No one objects to
 4
    each other's motions to seal, right?
 5
             MR. HENDLER: That is correct.
 6
             MR. ALDRICH: Correct for Apotex, your Honor.
 7
             MR. SALMEN: Correct for Breath as well, your Honor.
 8
             MR. PLUTA: And Sandoz.
 9
             THE COURT:
                        I looked at them recently, I will say it
10
    on the record today, when you get the Order you can take care
11
    of it, you all have been filing under seal en masse, the whole
12
    brief is under seal, and that is not the least restrictive way
13
    of handling it. So I may be denying in part some of the
14
    motions to seal, sealing currently but ordering you to file
15
    redacted versions of briefs on the docket, and you'll see that
16
    when I enter the Order. But the filing of a brief completely
17
    under seal is generally not warranted even if you end up
18
    redacting significant portions of the brief. Okay?
19
           Anything further? All right, counsel, thank you very
20
           Everyone have a nice day and safe travel.
21
           We are adjourned.
22
              (Proceedings Concluded.)
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                     C \ E \ R \ T \ I \ F \ I \ C \ A \ T \ E
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               I, LISA MARCUS, Official Court Reporter for the
11
    United States District Court for the District of New Jersey,
    Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public of the State of
    New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
12
    accurate transcription of my original stenographic notes to
13
    the best of my ability of the matter hereinbefore set forth.
14
15
                                  LISA MARCUS
                                  Official U.S. Reporter
16
                               N.J. Certificate No. XIO1492
17
    DATE: June 1, 2011
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